

# The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 5, 1905

Vol. XXXIV, No. 14

## Herring. Herring. New Colored Shirts

We have in stock a large quantity of HERRING in barrels, half barrels, kits and pails, also pickled and dried CODFISH.



### Groceries.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1904 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.

### Eureka Tea.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

**Preserves.**—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail.

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.



## Going to Business College This Year?

If so you want to attend the Union Commercial College. Why?

Because its teachers are up-to-date, practical men,  
Because students waste no time,  
Because students receive personal instruction,  
Because our students receive a practical training that fit them to do all forms of office work,  
Because the work done at our College last term was unsurpassed.

Write for our new prospectus. Address: W. MORAN Prin. Offer's Building, Queen St., Charlottetown

## Well Satisfied



Is what our customers say about the quality and prices of our Groceries, and you will be satisfied if you get your

## Winter Supplies HERE.

Our Kerosene Oil, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Biscuit, Currants, Raisins, Flavorings, Nuts, or anything you want at this season of the year is the best quality.

Have you tried our INDIA TEA at 25 cts per pound, or in caddies of about 15 pounds each at a special reduction. People wanting a supply would do well to call on us when in town. Our prices can't be beat.

## McKENNA'S

P. O. Box 576

Grocery.

## Osborne House,

Corner Sydney and Queen Street (Near Market.)

Has lately been renovated and is fitted up with all modern conveniences now open for the accommodation of guests. Free coach to and from traps and boats. SIMON BOLGER, Proprietor. Myall, 1904.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. (CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.) OFFICE—London House Building. Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

## Handsome Patterns

## G. W. & R. Make.

We were fortunate to have a case of our Spring Shirts brought from Picton before the Minto stopped running. This is the first of the season. We always carry the best from the best manufacturers. Our customers can rely on getting up-to-date goods.

## D. A. BRUCE,

MEN'S FURNISHER.

We have such an assortment of

## Rattan Chairs

That one lady said "you have so many and they're all so nice it is difficult to make a choice. However she was suited, and we can suit the most critical and economical persons in Ch'town.

Let us have the opportunity of showing you our goods; we believe both prices and quality will be sure to please.

## JOHN NEWSON.

P. S.—Goods bought now will be stored until Xmas Eve if desired. J. N.

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

## Fennell & Chandler

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames inerior and Exterior finish etc., etc..

## Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, rail, Balusters, Newe Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

### The King of Terrors Is Consumption.

And Consumptives caused by neglecting to cure the dangerous Coughs and Colds.

The balsamic odor of the newly cut pine heals and invigorates the lungs, and even consumptives improve and revive amid the perfume of the pines. This fact has long been known to physicians, but the essential healing principle of the pine has never before been separated and refined as it is in

### DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It combines the life-giving lung-healing virtue of the Norway Pine with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing Herbs and Balsams. It cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all affections of the respiratory tract and sinuses. Mrs. M. E. Little, Esq. Head, N.S., writes:—I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and think it is a fine remedy, the best we have ever used. A number of people here have great faith in it as it cures every time. Price 25 cents per bottle.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

I thought you knew her. Shelves in the same square with you. Perhaps. But she doesn't move in the same circle.

Mrs. Hibbert Beck, Newburn, N.S. writes: "I was in bed for weeks with Rheumatism and could not move without help, I began using Milburn's Rheumatic Pills and one box relieved the pain and six boxes completely cured me."

"Jimmie: 'Ain't it good of de school board to shut up de schools in summer so we can have a rest?' Tommy.—Aw, dat ain't de reason. De teacher give de teachers a chance to learn some more."

### Constipation Cured.

Mrs. James Clark, Commonds, Ont., writes: "I was greatly troubled with Headache and Constipation I tried Laxa-Liver Pills and they did me more good than anything I ever took."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Soph.—Why did they call the Middle Ages the Dark Ages? Junior.—Because the women kept their eyes dark? Soph.—No; because there were so many knights.

### Cough of Grippe.

In the Spring when Grippe was raging I had a bad attack and the cough was so severe that I thought I would cough myself to death. I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and it cured me in a surprising short time.

MRS. J. H. MYERS Isaac's Harbour, N. S.

Mr. Chugwater: "What are you coughing and sneezing about?"

Mrs. Chugwater (busy with the morning paper): I am not coughing and sneezing. I am trying to read this dispatch from Port Arthur."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

A young Irish woman, traveling in a compartment with two or three Englishmen, was listening to their rather free comments on Irish habits and customs.

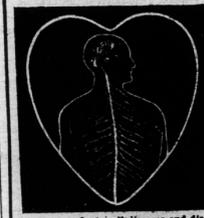
At last one of the Englishmen loudly remarked:— "Oh, the Irish even sleep with the pigs."

"Yes," quietly broke in our young friend, "and travel with pigs too, sometimes."

She heard no more.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Depression, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Pains and Dizziness, Headache, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation. Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.50. All Dealers or THE T. MERRILL CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

### About a Famous Quotation.

Everyone is familiar with Lord Macaulay's oft-quoted tribute to the indestructibility of the Church. "She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished in Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the Temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." Not so many persons, perhaps, are aware that the image, or figure, in the last sentence was used by Macaulay more than once, and that its underlying idea had already been utilized by several writers before he employed it at all.

The sentence, as given above, appears in Macaulay's review in the Edinburgh, of Von Ranke's "History of the Popes of Rome, during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." This review was published in 1840. Eleven years previously, discussing, in the same periodical, Mills' "Essay on Government," Macaulay had written: "Is it possible that, in two or three hundred years, a few lean and half naked fishermen may divide with owls and foxes the ruins of the greatest of European cities,—may wash their nets amidst the relics of her gigantic docks, and build their huts out of the capitals of her stately cathedrals?"

Five years before this last sentence appeared in print, Macaulay had published, in Knights' Quarterly Magazine (November, 1824), a review of Mitford's "History of Greece." The concluding sentence of that review runs: "And when those who have rivalled her [Athens] greatness shall have shared her fate; when civilization and knowledge shall have fixed their abodes in distant continents; when the sceptre shall have passed away from England; when, perhaps, travellers from distant regions shall in vain labor to decipher on some mouldering pedestal the name of our proudest chief; shall hear savage hymns chanted to some misshapen idol, over the ruined dome of our proudest temple; and shall see a single naked fisherman wash his nets in the river of the ten thousand masts; her influence and her glory will still survive,—fresh in eternal youth, exempt from mutability and decay, immortal as the intellectual principle from which they derived their origin and over which they exercised their control."

With the passing comment that the use, in the sentence about the Church, of the specific "traveller from New Zealand," "London Bridge," and "St. Paul's" gives to that sentence a graphic quality not secured by the generic phrases, "travellers from distant countries," "our proudest chief," and "proudest temple," employed in the period about Athens,—let us see whether Macaulay's three-repeated idea may not have been suggested by some author who wrote before his time.

In that short-lived periodical, the Bee, which flourished forty-one years before the great reviewer's birth and just a century before his death in 1859, Gollmitz, in "A City Fight Piece," had written: "What cities, as great as this, have . . . promised themselves immortality! Posterity can hardly trace the situation of some. The sorrowful traveller wanders over the awful ruins of others. . . Here stood their citadel, but now grown over with weeds; there, their senate-house, but now the haunt of every noxious reptile; temples and theatres stood here, now only an unrecognised heap of rains."

In 1791 Volney, the French author, published his famous "Ruins," in which appeared these words: "Who knows but that hereafter some traveller like myself will sit down upon the banks of the Seine, the Thames, or the Zayder Zee, where now, in the tumult of enjoyment, the heart and the eyes are too slow to take in the multitude of sensations? Who knows but he will sit down solitary amid silent ruins, and weep a people incurred and their greatness changed into an empty name?"

Seventeen years before Volney produced his "Ruins," Horace Walpole had written in his "Letter to Mason": "At last some curious traveller from Lima will visit England, and give a description of the ruins of St. Paul's, like the editions of Basilio and Palmyra."

Henry Kirke White published, at

the age of nineteen, just two years before his death from over study at Cambridge, in 1808, a volume of poems, in one of which, "Time," we find this passage:

Where now is Britain? Even as the savage sits upon the stone That marks where stood her capitals, and hears The bitter booming in the woods, he shrinks From the dimming solitude.

Finally, Shelley, who was drowned two years before Macaulay published his review of Mitford's "Greece," has this sentence in his "Dedication to Peter Bell": "Is the firm expectation that when London shall be a habitation of bitterness; when St. Paul and Westminster Abbey shall stand shapeless and nameless ruins in the midst of an unpeopled marsh; when the piers of Waterloo Bridge shall become the nuclei of islets of reeds and osiers, and oast the jagged shadows of their broken arches on the solitary stream,—some Transatlantic commentator will be weighing in the scales of some new and now unimagined system of criticism the respective merits of the Bulls and the Fudges and their historians."

Without accusing Macaulay of plagiarism, conscious or unconscious, it will readily be seen that his reading of Gollmitz and Walpole and Volney and White and Shelley may well have had much to do with the evolution of the famous sentence quoted from the Edinburgh Review,—a passage so commonly known that "Macaulay's New Zealand" has come to be synonymous with one belonging to a century as yet far in the future.—Ave Maria.

### How Austria-Hungary is Governed.

No other country in the world has so heterogeneous a people as Austria-Hungary. Its population is a hodgepodge of Germans, Poles, Magyars, Jews, Roumanians, Croats, Serbs, Italians, Croats,—of every people, in fact, of eastern Europe. The Germans are more numerous in Austria than any other people, but they are less than one-third the whole Austrian population. It has been necessary, at the opening of the Austrian Reichsrath, to administer the oath in as many as eight languages. The Magyars are more numerous in Hungary than men of any other race, but less than half the people of Hungary are Magyars. The Czechs, who predominate in Bohemia and Moravia, are the only people who have a majority in any of the numerous divisions of this discordant realm; and Bohemia and Moravia have been practically absorbed into Austria. To the confusion of tongues is added a confusion worse confounded of political aims and aspirations. The irrepressible Magyar longing for complete national freedom is incompatible with the German desire to keep Hungary under the Austrian yoke. Bohemia chafes because Austria will not grant her the large share of self-government which she has granted Hungary. The other peoples of Hungary are in constant turmoil because the capable Magyars almost completely deny them any share in the Hungarian government. The peculiarities and complexities of the dual monarchy explain the peculiarities and complexities of its system of government, as well as of its incessant and bitter political struggles.

The constitution which was granted by Emperor Francis Joseph in 1867 gives but two of the divisions of his dominions a leading share in the national government—Austria and Hungary. The minor subdivisions of the country are all appendages of one or the other of these major divisions. The principal tie by which Austria and Hungary are held together is their common chief executive, who bears the titles of "Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary." In constitutional theory, and for the most part in practice, the emperor-king is the real ruler of the country—or rather of the countries—his ministers being merely his advisers and agents and the legislature merely assenting to the laws of which he is the maker.

To help him carry on the common business of his kingdom the emperor has three ministers—a minister of foreign affairs, a minister of war, and a minister of finance. The minister of foreign affairs is the head of the diplomatic service and also looks after the two kingdoms' commercial and shipping interests abroad. The minister of war has oversight of the common army, provision for the support of which is made by the Austrian and Hungarian legislatures sitting separately.

The minister of finance prepares the joint budget, appropriates the expenses of the joint administration, raises the quotas which the two parliaments grant him, expends the joint funds, and administers the common debt. The common customs revenues are applied to the joint expenses, and Austria and Hungary defray, in the proportion of 66 and 34 per cent., the expenses which these revenues are insufficient to meet. As aggressive Hungary has at present more influence over the joint affairs of the two kingdoms than Austria, it has been wittily said that Hungary reaps 66 per cent. of the benefits of the union, while Austria pays 66 per cent. of the bills. The political union between the two countries is permanent, but their fiscal union is renewable at periods of ten years. It is called the Ausgleich.

The most marked peculiarity of the dual government is that it has no legislature. The functions of a legislature are performed partially, and only partially, by the "delegations," which are committees of the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian diet. Each delegation has sixty members, forty of whom are elected by the lower house and twenty by the upper house of the legislature which they represent. The two delegations meet at the same time and at the same place, one year at the Austrian capital, Vienna, and the next at the Hungarian capital, Buda-Pesth, but they usually sit separately. They pass upon the annual joint budget, superintend the common administration, and may call the common ministers of the dual monarchy to account for abuse of power or failure of duty. If the delegations are unable to agree concerning any business, after having communicated with each other in writing three times, they meet together, and without discussion, settle the matter by a joint majority vote.

The emperor is assisted in the performance of his duties as chief executive of Austria by a ministry having seven members and presided over by a minister president. A law enacted in 1877 made the ministers responsible to the Reichsrath—in other words, required them to resign when that body condemned their policies—but little attention has been paid to this law in practice.

The Reichsrath, as the Austrian parliament is named, consists of two houses, the house of lords (herrenhaus) and the house of representatives (abgeordnetenhaus). The house of lords was composed in 1902 of seventeen princes of the blood royal, ten archbishops, eight bishops, sixty-eight nobles having hereditary seats and large estates, and 131 life members, appointed by the emperor in recognition of special services to science, art, the church, or the state. The house of representatives is composed of 425 members, elected for a term of six years by five classes of people and representing all the sixteen provinces of Austria. The consent of the chambers is necessary to treaties affecting the country's trade, as well as to legislation. Financial and military measures must originate in the lower house. Parties in the chambers are divided mainly on racial lines, and their efforts are commonly directed, not to securing the adoption of broad and definite policies but to getting control of the legislative machinery for this or that race or group of races. There can, of course, be no true parliamentary government in a country where such a condition exists. Large powers are reserved in Austria to the landtag, the legislatures of the various provinces.

Besides the joint ministry of the dual monarchy and the ministry of Austria, the emperor-king has still a third ministry, that of Hungary. The Hungarian ministry has nine members, at whose head stands the minister president. Unlike the Austrian ministers, the Hungarian ministers must resign when they cannot command a majority in the kingdom's parliament. The Magyars have, in fact, shown a far greater capacity for self-government than any other people in Austria-Hungary.

Fear of the great neighboring powers and the personality of the good emperor, Francis Joseph, are all that now hold the miscellaneous and antagonistic races and nationalities of Austria-Hungary together. Francis Joseph is 74 years old and can hardly reign much longer. There will be no occasion for surprise if his death is followed by the disruption of his empire.—S. O. D., in Chicago Tribune.

I was cured of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Sydney, C. B. C. I. LAGUE

I was cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yarmouth, CHAS PLUMMER

I was cured of Sciatic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Burin, Nfld. LEWIS BUTLER

THE HERALD
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5th, 1905.
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The Provincial Legislature.

The Legislative Assembly which had stood adjourned for some weeks was unable to meet yesterday at 3 o'clock as intended, in consequence of the non arrival of a number of members delayed in the stalled trains on the railway. It would almost appear that some fatality is hanging over this Legislature, it has been so difficult to get it convened from the start. The trains from the west were freed late in the afternoon and a sufficient number of members were in attendance to reopen the long adjourned session in the evening about 8 o'clock. The very first step in the proceedings was the cause of an animated discussion and of holding the Government up to ridicule. Several of the members returned at the general election had not been sworn in on the opening day of the session in consequence of inability to be present. Most of these were in attendance last evening and before the Speaker took the chair the Clerk of the House proceeded to swear them in by virtue of a commission issued to him for that purpose by the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. A. P. Prowse was the only opposition member elect present who had not already been sworn in; but he did not come forward with those Government supporters who approached the Clerk's desk. As soon as the Speaker took the chair Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, took exception to the proceedings that had just terminated. He pointed out in forcible language that the course pursued was an infringement of the privileges of the House and an invasion of the rights of the Speaker. There were but two ways in which members could be sworn in. By commission, as at the opening of a new Legislature, when there is no Speaker and no Clerk. This was the only way in which the swearing in could be done at that stage when there was no organization. But when the House had been constituted and organized by electing its Speaker and Clerk, then it was all powerful to deal with its members and with everything that came before it. Any interference with its rights and privileges, as thus constituted was, he contended, a serious matter, and one that should not be tolerated in any British Parliament. Such interference with the rights and privileges of Parliament had caused grave troubles in days gone by, and had been the cause of war on more than one occasion. Mr. Morson followed Mr. Mathieson and further showed up the very irregular and unprecedented course pursued by the Government in this matter. After the discussion on this incident subsided Hon. Mr. Peters and Hon. Mr. Reid who had been returned at by-elections were sworn in and introduced to the Speaker. Then Mr. A. P. Prowse, who was in attendance, was conducted to the Clerk's desk by Mr. Mathieson and Mr. McKimbon, took the oath, signed the role and was introduced to Mr. Speaker amid opposition applause. Mr. Prowse refused to be sworn in by the Clerk before the Speaker took the chair; but the Government supporters on the Government's advice were sworn in in that way as shown above. Does it not look as if the Government had stiffened themselves and acknowledged the irregularity of their first proceeding by swearing in Mr. Prowse in the way pointed out as the correct way by Mr. Mathieson?

Dominion Parliament.

FOSTER'S SPEECH IN THE AUTONOMY BILL DEBATE.

After the opening routine on March 29, Hon. Geo. E. Foster resumed the autonomy bill debate in one of the ablest speeches ever heard in the house. He held the floor till six o'clock. He pointed out in opening that while there was a time when principle had weight and importance in Canadian politics, since the present government came into power it was the last thing they thought of putting into practice. So it was with the constitution of the country, which was only dragged in by the prime minister as a football for the play of his followers. It was Laurier's object in introducing the autonomy bill that the principle of separate schools

should be embodied in the act, cost what it might. He had carried his way and now had the satisfaction of seeing the kickers crawling back to the kennel. It did not suit Laurier to bring in this bill before the recent general election, and he had not said a word about it, even to Mr. Sifton, nor to Hon. Mr. Haultain, premier of the Northwest Territories, although he had led parliament to believe that the measure was the result of the consensus of opinion of the entire cabinet. Not one of the Northwest members of parliament had been consulted. Mr. Foster then called attention to the peculiar circumstances in connection with the resignation of Mr. Sifton, who, according to his own view, had been able to put the ring into the nose of the government and bring it to its knees. Mr. Sifton had declared that as soon as he read the school clause he went to the prime minister and discussed the matter with him. The result of the conference was that Mr. Sifton resigned because he could not swallow clause 16. Later Sir Wilfrid had declared that he never intended the school legislation to go any further than what the Roman Catholics of the Northwest at present enjoy. Mr. Fitzpatrick had said the same thing. Now, it was to be presumed that when Mr. Sifton went to Sir Wilfrid and told him that he could not agree to clause 16, the prime minister would say to him: "I never meant what you read in the clause. All that I mean is that the Roman Catholics of the Northwest shall retain the privileges which they possess at the present time." Did that conversation take place? If it had then at that moment Mr. Sifton and the prime Minister were one and there need have been no resignation. Prolonged applause. The prime minister did not appear to have done either one thing or the other, and therefore Mr. Sifton's resignation was a mystery most mysterious. Was it on the card that he should resign, and was this misunderstanding allowed to continue to give him an opportunity of resigning? (Conservative cheers.) Within three weeks time the amended clause was brought down exactly to the liking of the ex-minister of the interior. Why could not Sir Wilfrid have told him three weeks before and thus have kept his minister of the interior PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS. An honorable gentleman had declared as the culmination of his argument that it was impossible for Catholics to thoroughly enjoy their religion unless they had the complete control of their education. If that were the belief of the member for Labelle or of any other good Catholic, Mr. Foster quailed with no man's belief. It has been the fashion during his debate, and it followed from good feeling, to disclaim any personal bias when speaking of each other as Protestants or Catholics. He did not want to enter into that apology or to even affirm it was necessary, but he wanted to say this in justice to himself. He had been in public life since 1883, he had spoken a good deal through the country, and his speeches had been reported. If any man could put his finger on one single sentence spoken here or spoken elsewhere in which he had uttered one illiberal or bigoted thought with reference to his Roman Catholic fellow countrymen he would be thankful for him to do it. (Cheers.) I don't think, said Mr. Foster, any man can. There is one circle which envelopes every man that is sacred for himself. It is the circle in which his God and his conscience meet. Against what occurs in that inner circle I have absolutely no right to intrude, and I claim the same treatment for myself. But this is what I mean. If these were the opinions of the member for Labelle, and undoubtedly they were, what does he want in these provinces? What else can he want but a thing that will do him good from his point of view, a thing that is absolutely essential if he is not going to have a mere sham. The half hour privilege at the end of the school day to put a priest in the school room to teach the dogmas of the church, will that satisfy him? Is that the culmination of his depth of belief and his power of argument? PROTECT TO THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY. In course of his argument Foster said: "Do not let us merge the incidental into the essential. Let us protect the majority as well as the minority. The essential thing is that the provinces should have exclusive control of education. But those wise fathers of confederation sitting there in Quebec city said: 'Here is Ontario and here is Quebec.' We

want separate schools for Catholics in Ontario and for Protestants in Quebec and the suggestion was made by Mr. McGee to this effect: 'Yes we will do that, but we will simply put this rider on it, save and except as to the interests of the two Canadas.' That is all that was done at Quebec. That is all to the very letter and that was passed by the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada. There were present representatives from the maritime provinces and also the representatives from these two provinces. That was their compact and that was all of it. That gave no right for anybody to compact the rights of the minorities in those two provinces while forty or fifty years later you take provinces out of the Northwest Territories, you are on account of the compact, to establish separate schools for the minorities in these provinces. Not in the least. But that compact went over to the other side of the water. The Protestant minority voiced by Mr. Galt said: That does not suit our Protestants here; we are peculiarly situated; we have been trying to get certain amendments to our act to better protect us; these have been protected, but you have not been able to carry them out; now we cannot willingly go into confederation unless we get those. In the last analysis it came to this: You cannot get them until after confederation. After confederation, the very first year, we will put them in. Then Mr. Galt said at London: Very well then we must make that promise binding by the constitution; we must add that other clause that not only if the time of confederation separate schools exist, but if legislation is had after confederation giving separate schools and then if they should be taken away a grievance will exist, the rights of the minority will be prejudiced, and there will be an appeal to the sovereign power, the aggregation of the colonies. That is the history of it and the whole history of it. You may search the whole history of it from first to last and that is a fair statement of the case. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, not by compact, but in London, had this united upper and lower Canada saving clause which allied to all the provinces at the time of the union. It was generalized; it was the old principle, but extended to the other provinces. That is what you may call the confederation act. When you come to the B. N. A. act you can get all there is in that act, and you have a right to get it. But I say to the right hon. gentleman who contends that he is bound by the confederation act to give to these Northwest provinces the same rights that are possessed by Ontario and Quebec, that he has pulled the contract beyond its absolute and reasonable meaning, and, in the opinion of Laurier's equality as good as himself he has no warrant for the same that he is compelled by the B. N. A. act to grant or to place into the constitution of the Northwest territories such a principle as he proposes to enshrine in that constitution. A HISTORICAL REFERENCE. One point more with reference to that Manitoba case. I have said that the Catholic or any minority in this Dominion never had a case so clear for remedial legislation as had the Manitoba minority in 1896. All the legal difficulties are on the way, all the difficulties were given and the path was absolutely clear between that minority with its grievance and the power and jurisdiction to remedy it, namely, this Dominion. But other men across the way prevented it. The right hon. gentleman presented as if any hon. friend of Labelle (Mr. Bourassa) complains that the Manitoba minority is suffering from injustice today, it is because his leader threw him across the path of that remedial bill and prevented its enactment. More has happened since that. I regret in no single jot or tittle my act in 1896. Under similar circumstances I would do the same thing, but I do not at all say that I will ever do the same thing under the circumstances that may arise after this. Why? Because there is a power which, after all, is mightier than the constitution. We invaded the constitution in 1896. We tried to give it its full force in a clear case, and we were prevented by the leader of a great party. After we were prevented, that leader and his party went to the people in 1896, 1900 and 1904, and the people declared that they did not want remedial legislation. In the interests of the 41 per cent, which has been talked about in the house, in the interests of the province of Quebec, which was especially interested, we on this side tried to get for the minority their rights in the only way we possibly could under the constitution. We were prevented from doing it by the liberal party, and during these successive elections the liberal party have enforced the policy. We want no hands laid on any province even though it deprives the minority of that province of the rights guaranteed under the constitution. And I make bold to say that as long as grass grows and water runs I do not feel disposed to go against that will, three times expressed by the people. Following up his argument, Foster asked what ground, constitutional or otherwise, could the Dominion stop the people of the Northwest from working out their own school system. All this discussion was out of place. "The plea might be good but it was before the wrong company." This was a matter that concerned the provinces, not the Dominion. ITS SKILFUL WORDING. In the course of his address the speaker said: The reason the minister of the interior could not accept clause 16 of the autonomy bill was because there was something concealed behind his skilful wording. It was not concealed from Sifton himself, but it was there, and consisted of an irrevocable consti-

tutional earmark upon the funds of this country for separate schools forever in these territories. (Loud applause.) It made one of the largest and grandest endowments for sectarian purposes in the history of the world, out of the \$50,000,000 worth of lands in the northwest. (Applause.) The postmaster general was a member of the sub-committee which framed the bill. Either he had not known what was in the clause or else he was unworthy of his position. If it had not been for the superior nerve of the minister of the interior this country would have been no wiser to this day. The clause would have gone through and the postmaster general would have had to father his share of the responsibility. When the ex-minister of the interior a few days ago had laid the blame upon the draftsman of the bill, he (Mr. Foster) thought it could not be done, not with a tear in his eye, but with something like the gleam watching the effect of the type on the lash upon the back of the minister of justice. But he (Mr. Foster) did not think that Mr. Fitzpatrick would shelter himself behind the back of a draftsman. He would take the responsibility for that clause and it would be up to him to explain why so reprehensibly concealed in the legal phrase he had got ahead of the minister of customs, the postmaster general and perhaps even the prime minister himself, and had concealed the potency and power of a most remarkable instrument. This was the view of Mr. Sifton, and there was no doubt that he was right because he had absolutely forced the government to come to his terms and three weeks had brought him back into the house triumphant. To-morrow perhaps they might see him seated again in his old position. What had been the inducement that brought back the minister of the interior? He had come back not as an adherent, but merely as a voting supporter of the measure. There must have been a strong inducement because it had to overcome his principles, his record and his reputation. OTHER RESIGNATIONS. There had been other resignations of recent years. The minister of railways had retired and Sir Wilfrid fearful of his criticisms had met him with a pistol in one hand and a saporific in the other. History did not record whether the trigger of the pistol had been withdrawn, but it had recorded that the saporific had been applied and had been effective. To-day Sir Wilfrid was reported to be facing Mr. Sifton under similar conditions. They did not know what the saporific was, but there were rumors that it would be powerful and effective. Another minister had recently retired and they would have to wait for time to reveal a saporific which would be effective in the case. They would hope that at least one out of three would have the menliness both to go out and to stay out on principle. The Northwest members at first had been groping about blindly without their leader. They had fallen into the pit and groaned there until their leader came back and gently led them up to higher and safer ground. (Conservative applause.) These men would have to bear the onus either of ignorance, indifference or complicity in the attempt to fasten upon the Northwest the conditions concealed in clause 16. Yankees are Mad at Themselves. Boston advices of March 31st contain the following:—The first act of retaliation directed against the Gloucester fishermen by the Newfoundland authorities is reported by the Hay-Bond treaty is reported by Capt. John McInnis of the Albatross, Capt. McInnis telegraphing the owners of the vessel, Cunningham and Thompson, from Port au Basque, stated that when he put in there for a supply of codfish bait he was refused permission to purchase a license. Some of the comments on the Newfoundland-Gloucester fuss are as follows:—Boston Herald—"As a very large proportion of the men in the Gloucester fleet are Nova Scotians, and as it is these same fishermen that need their influence to practically nullify the Hay-Bond treaty, it would appear that Nova Scotia immigrants are more American than Americans." Springfield Republican—"Politically speaking, this is the real cause of the whole of British North American are exacerbated by such incidents and we find the cause of a more sympathetic and friendly feeling between Canada and the United States thrown back, possibly for years. It is not improbable that the outcome of the rebuff that Newfoundland has received from the United States, in the rather complete rejection of the reciprocity treaty, will be that country's political amalgamation with the Dominion. 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Are you near sighted? Are you far-sighted? Do your eyes need strengthening? There may not be need of suffering inconvenience on any of these accounts. We have a stock of Spectacles adapted to many eyes and capable of giving complete relief for these defects. There are few eyes which we cannot fit with proper glass. Don't delay, but come at once and get what your eyes require before they have suffered injury by the wants of these aids to the sight. We keep in stock a large variety of lenses and frames to meet the different size eyes and faces. Also telescopes, field glasses, magnifiers and compasses for boats.

**E. W. TAYLOR,**

South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.  
Sun Fire offices of London.  
Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

**Combined Assets \$100,000,000**

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

**JOHN MACEACHERN,**  
AGENT.

Mar. 22nd, 1905.

**LADIES' FANCY DRESS SLIPPERS**

A large shipment just received. All of them the very latest style and selling at the following prices.

- 1 strap, turn sole ..... \$1.00
- 1 strap fancy bow ..... \$1.50
- 2 strap, vey popular ..... \$1.25
- 4 strap, very neat ..... \$1.75

These are four of our leading lines with many other styles to choose from.

**Alley & Co.**

**SAY!**

If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of **BOOTS or SHOES** or anything else in the **FOOTWEAR**

Line at the greatest saving price to yourself, try

**A. E. McEACHEN,**  
THE SHOE MAN,  
QUEEN STREET.

Enas A. McDonald—P. J. Trainor.  
**MacDonald & Trainor**  
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

OFFICE—Great George Street, near Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

**MORSON & DUFFY**  
Barristers & Attorneys,  
Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

**LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS**

It seems probable that the loss to the wheat fields of New South Wales totals sixteen million bushels.

His Lordship, Bishop McDonald is expected to arrive home from Rome on Tuesday of Holy Week, the 18th inst. Preparations are making to give him a suitable reception.

The steamers of the Steam Navigation Company, the Northumberland and Princess are painted and renovated generally, and are all ready for the opening of navigation.

On the last Oxford won the sixty-second annual boat race between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, defeating the latter by three lengths.

The turbine motor of the Allan Line, arrived at Halifax at ten o'clock Saturday morning. She brought fifteen hundred passengers, many of whom sang choruses as they passed by the wharves.

Phillip Belliveau aged 30, leaving a wife and three children was caught between cars at Roles Curry's works Amherst yesterday morning and instantly killed. He belonged to Shediac.

The Minto and Stanley were again stuck in the ice. They both crossed between Pictou and Georgetown on Sunday and started on Monday the Minto from Georgetown and the Stanley from Pictou, and were both stuck till today when both got clear.

The Halifax Hotel, Halifax, changed hands on Saturday, when the new management entertained the citizens. Frank Sweet, of Montreal, the first guest to sign the register was presented with an address and a gold headed umbrella.

The Newfoundland legislature opened Friday afternoon. Governor McCreery, in his speech from the throne, congratulated the colony upon the prosperous condition of affairs during the past year, and said that for the last four years the colony's favorable balance of trade had averaged more than \$1,250,000 annually.

A Winnipeg special of March 31st says: The third section of the Home-Seekers' Excursion which left Toronto Tuesday, with 800 settlers for the Northwest, was ditched at Dryden, eighty miles east of Rat Portage. A wrecking crew and doctors left Rat Portage for the scene. About twenty passengers were injured, all Ontario people.

Some fifty miners were entombed in Joe Leiter's mine at Zeigler Ill on Monday by a terrific explosion of gas and it is probable that thirty or more of the men are dead. Thus far four bodies have been found; explosion was due to the fact that the Leiter mines were not worked on Sunday. Thus an amount of gas accumulated in the work place. When between 35 and 55 miners had descended into the mine to resume work a terrific explosion blew the mouth of the mine high into the air; one of the steel cages was blown to the surface from the bottom of the 500 foot shaft. The shock was felt in Benton 12 miles northeast of Zeigler.

The Gloucester fishing schooner Independence, arrived at Canoe yesterday from Sable Island fishing grounds, bringing the body of Lewis George, one of the crew, who died suddenly of heart disease on board the vessel Monday. The deceased was a native of Capbreton, N.B., and unmarried. Capt. Cusick reports speaking to several Lunenburg fishing vessels on the Banks, all report fish scarce, although the weather during March was fine. The Independence anchored on the 4th of March and succeeded in catching 12,000 pounds codfish. Capt. Reid, of the steamer Strathcona, reports annually laying a number of whales on the coast between Whitehead and Canoe, also in Chedabucto Bay, between Canoe and Guysboro.

After a week of hard work on the part of Beezley Bros., and a staff of divers and a staff of divers and wreckers, with the assistance of eight powerful pumps, steam tugs and lighters, the partially submerged Allan Liner, Parisian was floated from the bottom of the dock at deep water terminus Halifax last Monday night, the pumps were kept going steadily all the afternoon and evening, and as the big ship commenced to rise, she started to carry part of the shaft with her and several sections had to be cut away to clear her. When she came to the surface she had a heavy port list, but when the water which remains to be pumped from her lower hold is got out, and cargo removed, she will straighten up considerably and will then be taken to the dry dock for examination and repairs.

The operation of the Newfoundland Railway has been expensive to its owners Messrs. P. O. Bell & Co. The first class car was burned in January west of Flat Bay, two others being badly smashed. A combination car was burned on Bay Roberts siding, while in the collision of Friday last at Avondale, two passenger coaches were totally demolished and two freight cars with their contents were broken up and a thirty ton engine badly wrecked that repairing it will have to be practically rebuilt. To this list there must be added the ditching of the new \$23,000 rotary snow plow which was also damaged. The damage to cars and engines must have entailed the loss of a large sum of money besides that which the operating of the road during the present hard winter, with scores of extra men employed at shovelling, must have entailed.

"But you are come to Mount Zion, and to the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to the company of many thousands of angels. And to the church of the first born, who are written in heaven, and to God the judge of all, and to the spirits of the just made perfect." St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, XII Chapter 22-23 verses. This was the text of Rev. Dr. Morrison's sermon in the Cathedral on Sunday evening last. His theme was the Communion of Saints, and he pointed out how the words of his text demonstrated this belief. The doctrine of the Communion of Saints is enunciated daily by everyone who recites the Apostle's Creed. The church is divided into the militant, here on earth, the suffering in purgatory and the triumphant in heaven. It was not only a reasonable, but a very consoling belief that the members of this body should assist one another by their prayers and good works. Those on earth assist by their prayers and other charitable deeds the suffering souls, who have not yet attained to the beatific vision.

**Earl Grey is a Worker.**

This is what a press correspondent at Earl Grey, Canada's new governor general, is not a man who lets the grass grow under his feet. He is rapidly starting away in his brain all information procurable from first hands. His excellency spends a lot of time in his office in the eastern block, talking with commoners and senators from all parts of Canada, obtaining their views on matters with which he is presumed to deal intelligently. Were the representative of the King's Most Excellent Majesty a member of the bar in active practice, he would stand at the top of cross examiners. He knows how to put a question, and he knows, as few barristers do, when to stop. There is something akin in the methods of Earl Grey and George F. Foster, although physically they are at opposite poles. Both want exact information, and they get it by digging for it. The average Canadian believes in his innocence that all a governor general has to do is to draw his salary, entertain lavishly and make himself generally popular. But a governor general who realizes the responsibility of his position is a hard working man. Canada is the training ground for more important diplomatic posts, and the man who succeeds here goes higher. The career of Lord Dufferin, Landseane and others after saving here establishes the fact. Earl Grey has a talk every day with several members, and he also manages in a quiet, tactful way to invite to dinner or lunch the men whose opinions he desires to cultivate at greater length. He is seeking information and is bound to get it. Only a green fellow would presume to ask his excellency's opinion respecting any live Canadian or imperial issue, but if he did so he would be frankly told that the governor general was not supposed to be possessed of individual views, being merely the means whereby Great Britain and Canada are kept in intimate touch. When Lord Grey starts out on a tour of the country, as all his predecessors have done, he will be aided by a personal acquaintance with leading political thought in all parts of Canada, and will be in a position to compare personal statements with the condition of things as he will see it.

**Emperor William Speaks.**

A London despatch of April 1st, says: According to some special despatches from Tangier Emperor William in the course of his speech at the German legation said: "There is no preponderating influence in Morocco. Germany must enjoy the same rights as other powers. We guarantee that the sovereignty of Morocco shall and will be maintained." This rather defiant version is probably a too free translation of the emperor's words, but it serves as a peg on which London newspapers hang further querulous editorial observations and criticisms as to the meaning of his visit. The Times' Tangier correspondent says: "It is impossible to deny that the emperor's visit, which the world wished to consider as that of an imperial tourist, has been an immense political demonstration. Nobody who saw Tangier to-day, garlanded with flowers and beflagged until the very houses were scarcely distinguishable could doubt that such expenditure and trouble meant more than merely a courteous welcome to an emperor desirous of seeing the curiosities of Tangier. I was able to watch the emperor during all his interviews and noticed the forcible manner in which he spoke, especially to the Sultan's uncle, and the brief two hours he spent here may prove to have marked an epoch in the history of Morocco. He is reported to have spoken most emphatically to German subjects at the legation, but no official account of his remarks is obtainable."

**DIED**

At West St. Peter's on March 26th after a lingering illness, William Findlay leaving a widow and two daughters R. I. P.

At Goose River on Monday March 27 Donald McDonald. R. I. P.

**Osborne House,**  
Corner Sydney and Queen Street (Near Market.)

Has lately been renovated and is fitted up with all modern conveniences now open for the accommodation of guests. Free coach to and from train and boats.

SIMON BOLGER,  
Proprietor  
Myall, 1904.

**E. S. RYAN, B. A.,**  
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,  
GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

March 29, 1905.

**LADIES' Genuine German JACKETS.**

The Germans make the prettiest Jackets—there is no doubt of it. We Bought 1,000.

We have just about a thousand of the prettiest, snappiest, most stylish garments we could find among the German makers. They are ready now for your choosing.

- Black German Beaver, \$5.00 up to \$24.00
- Blue German Beaver, 5.50 up to 13.50
- Fawn German Beaver, 6.50 up to 16.50
- Black German Vicuna, 4.00 up to 10.00
- Blue German Vicuna, 4.00 up to 10.00
- Black German Frieze, 3.75 up to 5.50
- Blue German Frieze, 3.75 up to 5.50
- Fancy German Mixture, 5.50 up to 8.50

The styles and coloring are all pleasant to look upon.

**CHILDREN'S**  
All German make, age 3 to 15 years, in short and Ulster lengths, navy, fancy piping, \$2.00 each for small size, and up according to size.

Fancy mix coat, long, belt back, stole front, very natty—cost, small size, \$2.75, up to 12 years of age at \$4.25.

A better grade in navy frieze with shoulder cape, trimmed red felt, small size \$4.50 and up to \$6.75.

Did you see that splendid silk frieze skirt we are selling at \$2.25, it's worth \$3.25 of anybody's money.

**PROWSE BROS.**  
The Ladies' Outfitters.

**Montague Dental Parlors, 1905**

Dr. A. J. FRASER, Proprietor.

Our PLATE work ARTIFICIAL teeth are made of the best material we can buy, and we GUARANTEE a perfect fit. For workmanship and finish our Plates cannot be equalled on P. E. Island. This is acknowledged by all persons who see our Plates. While in Boston last winter taking a post graduate course I made arrangements with Stone & Eddy, Proprietors Boston Dental Laboratory, by which I am enabled to offer to my patrons the CHASE COMBINATION PLATE. This is the best plate to-day in use. I extract teeth for plates WITHOUT ONE PARTICLE OF PAIN by the CELEBRATED CHASE METHOD free. Office closed every Monday. Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

**THE TAILOR**

OF

**P. E. Island.**

**THE GOOD DRESSER**

Is usually a man of refinement. His Wardrobe consist of the following

Evening Dress Clothes.  
Tuexeda Coat.

Worsted and Scotch Tweed Suit.  
Fall and Winter Overcoat.

Extra Pants, etc.

As we tailor and shape these garments you have a garment of perfection

**JOHN McLEOD & CO.,**  
Merchant Tailors

[COPY.]  
Dominion Department of Agriculture Commissioner's Branch,  
SEED LABORATORY, Ottawa, Canada.  
**REPORT OF PURITY LIST.**  
To CARTER & CO., Limited,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Date Received	Laboratory Test Number	Sender's Designation	Name of Seed	THE SAMPLE CONTAINS.		
				Pure Seed Per Cent. (By Wt.)	Foreign Matter Per Cent. (By Wt.)	Foreign Seeds Sand, Chaff, Brn, Seed, etc
1905 March 15	758	.....	Timothy, "Fancy".....	97.52	.....	1.88
"	759	.....	Timothy, "Extra Choice".....	97.74	.....	1.08
"	760	.....	Timothy, "Choice".....	99.52	.....	0.28
"	761	.....	Mammoth Red Clover.....	96.66	.....	1.63
"	762	.....	X. C. Mammoth Red Clover.....	95.73	.....	2.74
"	763	.....	Alsike, "Fancy".....	96.30	.....	1.48
"	764	.....	Alsike, No. 1.....	97.28	.....	1.40
"	765	.....	Early Red Clover.....	93.13	.....	2.77
"	766	.....	White Clover.....	97.04	.....	1.72

The above is a copy of a report just received from the Seed Laboratory, Ottawa, of samples from our spring Stock of Seeds sent March 10th, 1905. You will notice that the percentage of foreign weeds in the Timothy seed is, in one sample, only ONE FIFTH OF ONE PER CENT., and in two other samples three-fifths of one per cent. All the samples of Clovers, with the exception of two, have less than two per cent. of foreign weeds in them, so that our Seed for this season's trade is practically free from weed seeds, and the highest grade in Canada, or anywhere else for that matter. We also sent samples of our Seed Wheat (four varieties), Seed Oats (four varieties), Seed Barley (two varieties), Field Peas, Vetches, etc. Mr. Clark, Chief of Seed Laboratory, writes us as follows: "I may say that I have examined all the samples of Grains and Vetches, and do not find any of them to contain noxious impurities." The original Official Reports can be seen at our office by anyone on application. We have also received a letter dated March 17th, 1905, from one of the largest Seed Growers, Grain and Seed dealers in Canada, from whom we have ordered a large number of cars of choice Seeds and Seed Grain, and they say: "Cars of Grain and Seeds for immediate shipment have gone forward, and we herewith enclose invoices for same. We feel like complimenting you on the quality of seeds you have bought. Without doubt, taken all around, they are the highest grade of Seeds we have shipped this year, and you need have no fear the Seed Bill will interfere in any way with any lots of Alsike, Mammoth Early, and White Clovers and Timothy you have purchased, as they are as pure as can be got."

**CARTER & CO., Limited,**

Charlottetown, March 19, 1905.

SEEDSMEN.

**NEW SILKS!**

We placed on our shelves a few days ago a large shipment of New Silks, including check Tamelines, Shantung, Pongee, or raw silk, which will be among the most fashionable of the season's fabrics for separate waists and shirt-waist toilettes. Also black silk Crep-de-chene, especially suitable for mourning costumes, black water-proof silk, a rich and thoroughly practical material suitable alike for blouses, wraps or millinery purposes, Cream Brocade, Cream Fancy Pongee, Japanese Taffetta in cream, black, light and dark navy, sky, turquoise, brown, Nile green, myrtle, salmon, rose, cardinal, etc. We invite the ladies to call and see the newest.

Our big discounts on all other lines will end in a few days, so help yourselves while the opportunity lasts.

**M. TRAINOR & COMPANY,**

The Store That Saves You Money.

Ave Maria!

Ave Maria! Oh, dry were the fountains,
Dall the gay mist on the face of the sea,
Sombre the clouds that enfolded the mountains,

Veronica.

(Mary T. Waggoner in Berzger's Magazine.)

Lister paused breathlessly on the pillared porch, as the girl emerged from shadow of the church door, and the sunlight fell upon her face and form.

It was the vision that had been hovering vaguely in his artist's fancy for months; the stately, graceful figure, the creamy magnolia bloom of the cheek, the dark adoness of the eyes, the plying tenderness of the lips.

There was only Veronica to finish; Veronica, whom he had left to the last. The marble porch of her palace was outlined, the maids started at their mistresses' boldness, the Form divine staggering under the oroes, blinded with blood and sweat, at her door.

But Veronica, as she had grown in his artist thoughts and dreams, eluded him. More than once she had started out faintly from his canvases, only to be brushed away impatiently as unworthy of his ideal, the woman sublime in her piety and tenderness whose deed had come down in Christian prayers and Christian story, Veronica vying the face of Christ.

He had come to the old church hoping that in the dim, glowing light the thought might grow upon him—and now he faced it at the door; Veronica herself, fair, stately, fearless, his dream, glowing with beautiful life. He must have her as a model at any cost. He watched her as she passed through the crowd, hoping she would recognize some mutual acquaintance, but she hurried on, unnoticed and unnoticing, while he followed at a distance, eager and resolute.

The "conventions" stood between them, but he must dare them in the name of art. She led him far, into narrow streets he seldom trod, and at last, as if weary, she paused in a bit of dusty park where the wintry trees gathered around a choked fountain, and sat down to rest.

And then Lister dared. "I beg pardon," he said, drawing nearer her, while she started up, flushed and indignant. "This is an unwarrantable liberty, I know—" and the grave courtesy of his voice and manner somewhat reassured her. "I am Hugh Lister, the artist of whom Fr. C.——, whose church you have just left, will speak kindly to you. I have been at work on an altar-piece for the new church of St. Veronica's, but so far have failed to complete it to my own satisfaction. You, if you will forgive an artist's boldness, have the ideal face and form for my titular figure. The picture I hope to make a notable one in religious art; my studio is well known, my dear mother is its guardian and overseer. A few sittings from you would be a favor which—" "You mean that you wish to paint me?" she interrupted, while the color came and went on her cheek.

"As Veronica—the stony, plying, beautiful Veronica of the Gospel," he said, and then as she hesitated and he saw her surroundings, he added hurriedly, "It will be a favor which I can never repay, but if—it—money—I can pay any amount." "I wish," she answered eagerly; "it is, O' yes, I—I need money very much."

"My terms then will be ten dollars an hour to you," he said. "To defray an hour! An hour! she exclaimed. "But surely that is too much."

"Not at all. For such help as you will give me. A double the price the artist would be still—It is mine. Here is my card; make such inquiries as you think best, and then, if you can, come at ten o'clock to-morrow?" she repeated. "Yes; I will come—if—if—" again she hesitated.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system. I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it. W. A. Weaver, Belleville, Ont.

He worked slowly, that the beautiful time might linger, slowly, laboriously, with infinite care and wonderful success. Veronica stood out at last upon the canvas, his ideal of all that was beautiful and tender and gracious in womanhood, the vision of his dreams. Then one morning the mail brought a brief note that chilled and darkened all things to him.

"I can come to you no more," it ran. "Thank you for your kindness, which I shall never forget, and sometimes give a friendly thought to 'Veronica.'" He crushed the bit of paper in his hand as if it held a sting and started to his feet in the fierce, rebellious indignation of one suddenly robbed of a dream.

She would come no more! Ah, she should, she must! He could not spare her yet; the picture was unfinished; the soft curve of the cheek the shadow of the eyes, the delicate sweep of the hair, were all incomplete—the must come back. He needed her—for hours, for days, for week, perhaps.

And he searched, eagerly, lingering around the old church where he had first met her, inquiring of the pastor, to whom in truth he could give little else, haunting the dusty park where he had spoken to her; even advertising cautiously in the daily papers. All in vain. Veronica had vanished utterly out of his life. And he turned the unfinished picture to the wall, and driven by the restlessness of disappointment, went abroad—to steady, if possible heart and hand.

"And went you come, Lister?" "No; emphatically no," was the reply as the speaker stretched himself lazily on the grassy terrace of the old Italian garden. "It is the third invitation I have brought you. What am I to tell Miss Carmichael?"

"Anything you please that I am too sick, too surly, too savage, for social functions. I won't be, to paraphrase the immortal lines, badgered to make a Roman holiday for a woman who has half the Eternal City at her feet. The American heiress abroad has always been my special aversion. She is so glaringly out of tone."

"Have you ever seen Vera Carmichael?" asked the other, with the air of one possessing his soul in patience. "Never," replied Hugh Lister. "And I never wish to see her. I understand she has the surferous halo of multi-millions that must make her one of the worst of her kind."

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it cures the irritation—for a while. You take SCOTT'S EMULSION and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; it drives out the inflammation, builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU A SAMPLE FREE. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

You are struck hard, I see. I suppose it is a little tough on you to explain away my obscurity. So, for your sake, I'll go. I'll show up at Miss Carmichael's flats tonight and do proper homage to this Queen of Hearts."

And Miss Carmichael's flats was a scene to delight even an artist's eye when, at nine o'clock that night Hugh Lister kept his reluctant word.

Colored lights gleamed like jewels in the rich foliage of grove and garden; strains of soft music filled the fragrant air; the old palazzo rose, as if carved of ivory, against the deep blue of the Italian sky. There was no formal reception. Miss Carmichael's guests were free to wander as they pleased, until the midnight banquet drew them to meet their beautiful hostess in her regal hall. One view from a marble terrace was so noble and far-reaching that it held Lister spellbound, and he was lingering there delightedly when a voice beside him came in tones that made his heart leap. He turned, mute, breathless. Surely it was a vision born of the magical beauty of the night that faced him—bed it white, litheous garments veiled by the starry glory of the Italian skies.

"Veronica!" he found voice at last to say. "Is it Veronica?" "At last," she said, holding out both hands in joyous welcome, "as I say you have come. Oh, you must have thought hard, strange, cruel things of me, I am sure."

"Hard, strange, cruel," he echoed as he held the white hands—warm, living, real to his own. "Oh, no, no, no. Am I asking? Is it a dream—to find you again here—here?" "Then you do not know?" she murmured. "Ah, I thought you did, I thought you were avoiding me. I thought many bitter things, and I wanted to see you to explain—all—the trouble that I was in when I met you. I had become a Catholic, and Uncle Duncan was furious with me. He had all an old Corsenian's prejudice. He said things I could not bear. I left him, left my home. I went to New York, to my cousin—the cousin who was like a sister to me. I found she had just closed her apartment, and sailed for Europe, and I was alone—a stranger among strangers, without money or friends. Eleanor's old Irish nurse took me to her little home, but Uncle Duncan was swearing he would starve me out of my property, and I had nothing. It was then I met you. I had been praying for help and guidance, and you came. And you were so good, so kind, so considerate. Ah, those days in your studio I can never forget!"

"Nor I. I have been starving heart and soul since you left me, Veronica—" "I had to go," she answered, "Uncle Duncan was stricken down suddenly and sent for me. He died in my arms, poor old man, and then I came abroad. Our picture is it finished?"

"No. You left it as you did my life—incomplete. Is there hope for either?" "For both," she said softly. "If you need Veronica again—" "Need her? God knows I do! Not for hours or days or weeks—but for all time—all eternity," was the impassioned answer.

"For all time, all eternity," the echo came almost too low for his ear, but the radiant smile on the beautiful face was a revelation. "Vera, Vera, Miss Carmichael!" called merry voices from the terrace stairs. "Where is she? Vera!" "Vera! Vera Carmichael!" exclaimed Lister, a sudden light flashing upon his bewildered mind. "My prosaic name to other mortals," she answered, laughing up in his astonished face, "but to you, to you, always and ever—" "Veronica," he said, as the merry crowd came pressing up the terrace in search of the queen of the flats. "Veronica always until I can give you the sweeter, holier one—of wife."

One of the good works the practice of which is especially commended to Christians during the Lenten season is almsgiving. In the general sense, an alms in any service rendered to one's neighbor, pre-eminently the spiritual and corporal works of mercy; specifically, it is the offering of money, or of what has appreciable monetary value, to the poor and needy. Excellent as is the practice—and, in conjunction with prayer and fasting, it is certainly one of the principal means of satisfying for sin and of attaining perfection—there is yet a caution that may well be impressed upon the mind of the almsgiver. It is that we are loath to be just before we are generous. Liberal almsgiving is a good thing in itself, but the liberality displayed by many is unquestionably a consecutive injustice. Delinquent debtors; violators of the Seventh Commandment which obliges us to pay our lawful debts and give everyone his due; men and women who deliberately avoid, postpone, or indefinitely delay the payment of legitimately contracted bills; persons who incur new debts while foregoing their liability to liquidate those already owing—all such Catholics are egregiously sinning if they imagine that their most unhesitating generosity to the necessitous will condone their past dishonesty toward their creditors. They are substituting a work of supererogation for a positive duty; struggling away what is not really their own; are without question violating the divine command, "Thou shalt not steal." Almsgiving is good; not most of one's income, but a good and necessary.—Ave Maria.

Treated by Three Doctors for a Severe Attack of Dyspepsia,

Got No Relief From Medicines, But Found It At Last In Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Frank Hutt, Morrisburg, Ont., was one of those troubled with this most common of stomach troubles. She writes:—"After being treated by three doctors, and using many advertised medicines, for a severe attack of Dyspepsia, and receiving no benefit, I gave up all hope of ever being cured. Hearing Burdock Blood Bitters so highly spoken of, I decided to get a bottle, and give it a trial. Before I had taken it I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken the second one I was completely cured. I cannot recommend Burdock Blood Bitters too highly, and would advise all sufferers from dyspepsia to give it a trial."

MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. Jobins.—Some man has invented a yacht that does its own towing.

Mr. Jobson.—I wish he'd get busy and invent a carpet that does its own beating.

Hagyard's Yellow oil takes out pain, reduces swelling and allays inflammation. Cures Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Contracted Chords, Sore Throat, Croup, Quinsy, etc. It does not stain the skin or soil the clothing. Price 25c.

Tom.—Didn't Grace's father call you down for staying so late? Dick.—No, he didn't find it out till I was leaving; he was coming in as I was going out.

Headache Vanished. Mrs. E. W. Le Gallis St. Godfrey, P. Q. says:—"I have used Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders for sick headache. After taking two powders I felt better and was able to get up and go on with my work."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House. "Now Willie, what supports the sun in the heavens?" "Why, its beams, of course."

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc. Worms affect a child's health too seriously to neglect. Sometimes they cause convulsions and death. If you suspect them to be present, give Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which destroys the worms without injuring the child. Price 25c.

Bobbs.—Loan me a dollar, old boy, and I will be indebted to you forever. Dobbs.—Then you don't get it.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia. Lawyer.—Did the defendant, to your knowledge, ever incite another to perjury? Witness.—Yes; once I heard him ask a woman her age.

Energy, said the young man, who had been calling steadily for about a year, "energy and promptitude—those are what are wanted nowadays."

"Yes indeed," replied the young lady, with meaning. "Just look at young Mr. Wilson. He met Miss Anderson only two months ago, and he is engaged to her already."

Doan's Kidney Pills are exactly what the name suggests. They are not a cure-all, but are a specific for kidney troubles only. Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILLS CO., Toronto, Ont.

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The Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter, Cabbage, Eggs, Flour, etc.

Ladies and Misses Cloth Jackets now half price at Stanley Bros. This is one of the best assorted stocks in the province. We hate to sell them at the price; but they are yours for just half value—and remember they are all this seasons Coats. Stanley Bros.

Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public Auction, on Thursday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1906, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1888, and made between Robert Wood, the elder, of Millville, Lot Forty-nine, in Queen's County, Farmer, and Mary Wood, his wife, of the same place, Farmer, and Annie Wood, wife of said Robert Wood, of the first part, and Louis H. Davies and James M. Sutherland, of Charlottetown, Trustees of the Marriage Settlement of Robert Bruce Stewart, of the second part, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot number Forty-nine, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the corner made by the junction of the Georgetown Road, with Wood's Road, and thence northwardly along the said Wood's Road until it strikes a road leading to the Monaghan Road; thence easterly along the said road until it strikes the north-west corner of Samuel Wood's land; thence southerly along the said Samuel Wood's west boundary until it strikes the said Georgetown Road; thence westerly along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, a little more or less.

DAVID B. STEWART, Assignee of the said Mortgage. March 5th, 1906.—51

There will be sold by public Auction in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Friday the 28th day of April, A. D. 1906, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, All that tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being at Goosey Cove, in Lot or Township Number Sixty-four, on King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the South-west angle of land in possession of William McKay, on the bank or shore of the Straits of Northumberland; thence following the western boundary line of the said William McKay's land northwesterly a distance of sixty-five chains to land in possession of Charles Leachner; thence westerly a distance of seven chains and seventy-five links; thence southerly a distance of sixty-five chains to the bank or shore of the Straits of Northumberland; thence following the course of the said bank or shore easterly a distance of seven chains and seventy-five links to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less.

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\$500.00 PURCHASE!

OF THE Ames Holden Co's SAMPLE Boots & Shoes

All sorts and sizes for Men, Women and Children, All at Cost Price

COME QUICK CONROY, THE SHOE MAN, Pownal-Street and Sunnyside, Charlottetown.

MacDonald & Trainor Barristers, Solicitors, etc. OFFICE—Great George Street, near Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MONEY TO LOAN. Which is the Oldest? \$5 Prizes for photographs of either the oldest dwelling now occupied, the oldest vessel now rigged and in active service, or the oldest person now living in the Maritime Provinces or Newfoundland. Send brief history with each. \$100 in prizes for names of natives of Provinces now resident in New England. For particulars write THE INTER-NATION, box 2106, Boston, Mass. Jan. 11th, 1905-41

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